

fighting since the Germans began their invasion of France, has made an attempt to slip through the wood of Launay. The assertion that the Germans were thrown back to the north of the Varennes-Harazee-Vienne-Launay road shows that the French, however, still have made a considerable advance in this region and quite unopposed to the line from the north of Verdun to the north of Rheims, as this road pierces the northern part of the Argonne forest.

French Advance on Woivre Slope.—The attack by the Crown Prince's army is doubtless what the Germans referred to in their report of Friday's date, to the effect that the troops advanced in the Argonne had gained ground in a southerly direction.

The advance of the French in the Woivre district and on the heights of the Meuse evidently is exceedingly slow. There apparently has been some hard fighting further south, for the German report speaks of vigorous attacks from Toul having been repulsed. In comparison with the violent engagement on the allied left the situation along the center may be called calm, in spite of a heavy artillery fire on the entrenched British and French. The real war undoubtedly is being fought on the wings, and the troops in the center, who have had much fighting, are having a respite until the moment comes for them to move again.

## Great Artillery Duel Again

Rages on Line About Rheims

By C. INMAN BARNARD.

Most Chances, France, Oct. 3.—After half of a couple of days the battle raged around Rheims has burst forth with renewed violence. Last night about midnight the German heavy artillery on the heights above that city began a terrific cannonade. The heavy British marine guns, which were brought up a few days ago, answered. This evoked the whole line and in less than a half hour guns were booming along a front of twenty miles.

All night long the fight raged. When in the early hours of the morning a drove in the direction of Rheims the battle was going on with tremendous violence. Its effect soon began to be apparent. An endless procession of fugitives from Rheims came pouring down the road toward Epernay—men, women and children, on foot, in carts and on bicycles. Many were pushing barrow; some had carts and even children's perambulators before them, containing the few miserable chattels they had been able hastily to pack together.

Wounded in Weary Line.

Then began also a procession of the wounded from the battlefield in ambulance wagons, automobiles and country carts, some even crawling along on foot. Still another procession was pouring along in the contrary direction, long lines of guns, machine guns, and mortars, and in the rear of them, black-faced British and German soldiers, some on foot, some on horseback, pushing forward in the direction of Rheims.

The dead and dead were very expressive, and the wounded fugitives gave evidence of the heavy nature of the fighting. Some children were hardly able to drag one foot after the other.

When I reached Meuse, Chet, the village at the base of Montagne de Rheims, I found a strong military post which barred all further progress into the town. Leaving the entrance to the town, I climbed a precipitous hillside to a summit commanding a magnificent view of the battlefield.

Five miles away, slightly to the left, was Rheims, its roof-tops clearly visible, and the surrounding hills. Opposite the town, on the heights of Montagne de Rheims, I found a strong military post which barred all further progress into the town. Leaving the entrance to the town, I climbed a precipitous hillside to a summit commanding a magnificent view of the battlefield.

German Batteries Pound Away.

Away to the right more German batteries were pounding away at the villages of Sillery and Beaumont. After an hour's bombardment the German batteries had been silenced. A few minutes later Beaumont was also burning like a torch.

The French infantry was evidently advancing through the woods on the right, as the Germans' sharpshooters from their field batteries kept bursting over them. This was the only point on which the infantry seemed to be engaged. The main battle was a huge artillery duel between the heavy guns, while the French field artillery kept up a ceaseless fire on the German trenches. The German trenches, which turned the hillside into a second Plevna. The sight was impressive, but the action tended to become monotonous. It was clear that the French were driving the Germans from their positions. When darkness set in there was no cessation in the violence of the cannonade, the flash of the guns being visible through the darkness on a front of twenty miles.

## FRIENDS OF BOTHA STOP DE WET TALK

Break Up Meeting as General Begins Attack on British Government.

London, Oct. 3.—A dispatch to the Reuters Telegram Company from Pretoria, the Transvaal, says that an attempt by General Christiaan de Wet to address a meeting of protest against the government's action in regard to the war resulted in a demonstration, when approached the propositions of a riot.

Admission to the hall had been restricted to ticket holders, but a crowd of sympathizers with General de Wet had taken command of the British operations against the Germans in Southwest Africa, gathered outside, and, battering down the barricaded doors, surrounded the anti-government forces with eggs and bricks.

A free fight followed, during which the lights in the place were extinguished. Then the crowd from the hall moved into the open, where General de Wet again attempted to speak. His speech was interrupted by singing, shouting and cheers for General de Wet. Later the supporters of de Wet paraded the streets and ended the demonstration by adopting a vote of confidence in the South African Premier.

## KARLSRUHE SINKS SEVEN STEAMERS

London, Oct. 3.—The following official statement, issued in Berlin, has been received here by wireless:

"The German cruiser Karlsruhe has sunk seven British steamers in the Atlantic."

The Karlsruhe was represented in special dispatches to The Tribune from St. Thomas, W. I., recently as being vigorously hunted by both British and French cruisers thereabouts. Particular effort was being made to prevent supplies reaching the German cruiser and to that end both the French cruiser Condé and the British cruiser Essex had seized even neutral merchantmen which were believed to be seeking the Karlsruhe to transfer their cargoes of coal, provisions and the like to her. The Karlsruhe has sailed at San Juan, Porto Rico, and at the Dutch island of Curacao since the war began, and as she cannot recede at either of those places within three months it is calculated she will have to go to St. Thomas for her next supply of coal, unless she can effect a transshipment at sea. Wherefore the close watch being kept by ships of the Allies on that port.

## BRITAIN GETS LIST OF WAR PRISONERS

Germany Returns England's Favor Through Ambassador Gerard.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 3.—The American Embassy today turned over to the foreign office the first list of British prisoners of war in Germany, transmitted from Berlin through Ambassador Gerard. The list contains several hundred names both of officer and men with full particulars of each; but the Embassy is unable to give the total number of names, which will probably be announced by the government press bureau after the next of kin have been notified, according to the practice followed in the issuance of the casualty list.

The German communication followed the receipt of England's list of German prisoners here, sent via American diplomatic channels to Berlin more than a week ago. Another British list, also received soon, and also in the course of time a second one from Germany, which procedure has been followed throughout the war.

In addition to the prisoners of war list the Embassy handed the Foreign Office a mass of information concerning numerous British subjects detained by the German authorities, or otherwise prevented from returning home after the outbreak of hostilities. This information had been obtained by American consuls in Germany on the request of the Foreign Office, which in each individual instance had asked by relatives of missing Britons to seek news of their whereabouts, etc.

## SERBS MAKE NEW ATTACK ON SEMLIN

Seize Enemy's Batteries and Supplies—Austria Claims Victories.

Rome, Oct. 3.—The Correspondent of the "Tribuna" at Nish, Serbia, telegraphs to-day that the Serbians, after passing the River Save and occupying the Hungarian frontier of Semlin, captured the Austrian batteries, ammunition and supplies and destroyed the forts, returning to Belgrade with immense booty.

Vienna (via London), Oct. 3.—An official communication signed by Field Marshal Potiorek has been given out here and is as follows: "For the last few days our troops in Serbia have been attacking the enemy. Up to the present time our offensive movements against the enemy, who is strongly fortified in positions further protected with barbed wire entanglements, have proceeded slowly but favorably."

"There has been started with energy a movement to clear the regions of Bosnia which have been disturbed by Serbian and Montenegrin troops and irregulars. The announcement from Serbia concerning the annihilation of the 20th Division of the Hungarian Honvéd is a further proof of the vivid imagination of the Serbians. This division of troops, as the Serbians are using the last few days have had the opportunity to learn, is in the best of condition at the battle front, and it participated gloriously in engagements last week at Viskrad and elsewhere."

London, Oct. 3.—The following official statement, issued in Berlin, has been received here by wireless:

"It is stated from Vienna that the Austrian advance against the Serbians is proceeding slowly, but favorably. Several Serbian battalions were destroyed during a revolt among the Moslems. Twenty thousand Albanians have marched against Uskub (a town in the Vilayet of Salonika) and have defeated the surrender of the town."

## BERLIN AMERICANS OPENING A KITCHEN

Berlin, Oct. 1 (via The Hague and London, Oct. 3).—The American Breakfast Club assembled for the first time to-day since the outbreak of the war. The meeting was a great success and was attended by 150 persons, including the personnel of the American Embassy and Consulate and leading American Lord Mayor Wernum, who was the guest of honor, asked those present to give stories appearing in the foreign press regarding famine, rioting and unemployment in the German capital. He urged dissemination of the fact that order prevailed in the city and that there was no lack of food, and that his breakfast was certainly the best answer, despite tales abroad that the animals of the zoological gardens are being eaten.

Ambassador Gerard, in a brief speech thanked the Berlin bankers for the assistance they had given Americans during the crisis, and President Wolff, of the American Chamber of Commerce, announced that Americans in Berlin would open a kitchen for the free distribution of food for the poor. He declared that in three days enough money had been collected to care for two hundred persons during the winter. This action was to reciprocate courtesies shown Americans in Germany.

## KAISERS HEIR, RESTING, GOES PHEASANT SHOOTING

Strange Stories of the Doings of German Officers and Soldiers Are Picked Up in Tour Through Battle-Stricken Champagne Country.

By C. INMAN BARNARD.

Paris Correspondent of The Tribune.—"Fere-Champenoise, Oct. 3.—There is nothing more difficult at the present moment than to reach the fighting front from Paris. Not only are the military authorities opposed for military reasons, but the conditions of the railways, due to the German invasion, render anything like rapid progress out of the question. When I left Paris with the ambulance corps, I found that a ticket to Paris would do was to sell me a ticket to Sezanne station, eighty miles distant. After that it would be a matter of luck.

My traveling companions were two officials of the Ministry of the Interior, and I visited the battlefield of the Marne, in order to estimate the damage done by the Germans, with a view to their future indemnity. They have their work cut out for them, as from Comlogne to Sezanne the whole country is ruin and desolation.

The third traveler was an official of the Telegraph Department. At each station he put his hand on the telegraph wire, as if he were working in both directions—"you" being the telegraph wires, which the Germans have cut by the thousands. At Sezanne the train was via Chalons. This is much like going from New York to Boston via Buffalo. The first train was at 7 o'clock the following morning. No guarantee was given that the train would reach Chalons, but the officials hoped for the best. The next morning the train started for Chalons at the vertiginous speed of ten miles an hour, stopping at every station for five minutes, and in an hour and a half it came again to a standstill. Then came the shout of "Fere-Champenoise. Tout le monde descend." This we did, and out that the train was via Chalons. This is much like going from New York to Boston via Buffalo. The first train was at 7 o'clock the following morning. 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